



RECENT FISHERY PUBLICATIONS

Recent publications of interest to the commercial fishing industry are listed below.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FREE FROM THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS ARE DESIGNATED AS FOLLOWS:

- CFS - CURRENT FISHERY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA.
 FL - FISHERY LEAFLETS.
 MDL - MARKET DEVELOPMENT SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS, LOCKER PLANTS, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.
 SEP.- SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.
 SL - STATISTICAL SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS IN AND PRODUCERS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS.

Number	Title
CFS-505	- Massachusetts Landings, 1947 Annual Summary, 16 p.
CFS-506	- Massachusetts Landings, 1948 Annual Summary, 14 p.
CFS-516	- Frozen Fish Report, 1949 Annual Summary, 14 p.
CFS-517	- Frozen Fish Report, January 1950, 10 p.
CFS-518	- Lake Fisheries, 1947 Annual Summary, 8 p.
CFS-520	- Meal and Oil, December 1949, 2 p.
CFS-521	- Texas Landings, December 1949, 4 p.
CFS-522	- Massachusetts Landings, September 1949, 14 p.
CFS-524	- Chesapeake Fisheries, 1947 Annual Summary, 4 p.
SL-3	- Wholesale Dealers in Fishery Products, Massachusetts, 1949, 9 p.
SL-17	- Wholesale Dealers in Fishery Products, Alabama, 1950, 3 p.
FL-336c	- Quarterly Outlook for Marketing Fishery Products, January-March 1950, 38 p.
FL-363	- Egyptian Fisheries, 12 p.
FL-364	- The Mussel Resources of the North Atlantic Region, 34 p.
MDL-51 (Revised)	- Officials of Refrigerated Locker Plant Associations, 3 p.
Sep. 245	- Gallic Acid Ester Anti-Oxidants for Fish Oils Feeding Tests with Gallic Acid Ester Anti-Oxidants

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

Annual Report of the Federal Security Agency 1949
 (Food and Drug Administration), 47 p., printed,
 20 cents. Food and Drug Administration, Fed-
 eral Security Agency, Washington, D. C. (For

sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington
 25, D. C.), 1950. This publication contains
 only the annual report of the Food and Drug
 Administration, covering the period from July 1,

1948, to June 30, 1949, reprinted from the Annual Report of the Federal Security Agency. Actions taken on foods, including sea food, are listed in this booklet. Included is a short report on the sea-food inspection service, court interpretations (including one on canned oysters), and a report on scientific investigations conducted by the agency (including crab meat, oysters, and frozen shrimp).

Food Composition Tables for International Use, by Charlotte Chatfield, FAO Nutritional Studies No. 3, 61 p., printed. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C., October 1949. Among the important responsibilities of FAO is a periodic appraisal of the world food situation. For such appraisals, the basic material includes "food balance sheets" for individual countries. Preparation of food balance sheets involves three steps: (1) the collection by governments of data on available food supplies; (2) calculation of the amounts of the various foods and food groups available on a per capita basis made by dividing the total supplies by the number of people in the population; (3) calculation, based on step 2, of the calories and certain nutrients available on a per capita basis. Up to the present, the only nutrients or classes of nutrients considered in drawing up food balance sheets have been proteins and fats, including fishery products. The main purpose of the tables contained in this booklet is to facilitate the last step in the process of drawing up food balance sheets with a greater degree of uniformity. For fishery products, as well as for other foods, the food composition in terms of retail weight ("as purchased") and composition of the edible portion and refuse in the material as purchased are given. The Handbook for the Preparation of Food Balance Sheets, which indicates the methods which Member Governments may follow in carrying out the first two steps in the process of preparing food sheets, has already been issued.

How to Sell to the United States Army, 36 p., printed. Procurement Information Center, Department of the Army, Room 3D 745, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C., 1950. Explains how both large and small firms may enter the Army procurement field and gives continuing assistance to businessmen who have dealt with the Army in the past. Detailed information on where purchasing is accomplished and how procurement matters are handled by the Army is contained in the pamphlet along with other pertinent material. In addition, the list of items purchased (includes preserved or prepared fish and shellfish and edible animal oils) by the Army and respective purchasing locations have been brought up to date and included as an appendix. Another appendix, regarding procedure for local purchases, will be of value to fishery firms interested in supplying fresh and frozen fishery products to the Army.

"New Information on the Essential Amino Acid Content of Canned Fish," by E. J. Cameron, article, N.C.A. Information Letter (Convention Issue), no. 1271, February 4, 1950, pp. 34-8, illus., printed, free. Fishery Products Division, National Cannery Association, 1739 H St., NW, Washington 6, D. C. A brief explanation of the role protein plays in human nutrition is given, as well as a summary of the canned-fish protein studies sponsored by the National Cannery Association-Can Manufacturers' Institute. The procedure for determining the minimum daily requirements of essential amino acids developed by Dr. W. C. Rose is described. Three tables are presented showing (1) the minimum and recommended intakes of essential amino acids for normal man (tentative values), (2) protein and amino acid contents per servings of canned fishery products, and (3) contribution by canned fish servings to protein and amino acid requirements. Nine figures are given: one showing the protein content of various fish and eight showing the amino acid content of the following canned fishery products: fish flakes, Atlantic mackerel, Pacific mackerel, salmon, sardines in oil, sardines in tomato sauce, shrimp, and tuna. It was found that the essential amino acid patterns for various fishery products are very similar. Lysine and threonine predominate in all samples. Three others, isoleucine, leucine, and valine follow fairly closely, and the remaining three, methionine, phenylalanine, and tryptophan run somewhat below 50 percent but are present in substantial quantities. The data obtained in the studies add greatly to the knowledge of the nutritional value of fish and fishery products. A bibliography of 11 references is also included.

Pearl Industry in Japan, NKB Research Monthly, No. 12, July-August 1949, 8 p., printed, free. The Nippon Kangyo Bank, Ltd., (The Hypothec Bank of Japan), No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan. In a brief historical sketch, this publication outlines the development of the pearl industry in Japan. It points out that recovery of the industry to prewar levels is expected to take several years because of the scarcity of materials and higher costs. Discusses cultivation (operation, equipment, materials, yield of completed pearls, prevention of natural disasters); export and production; and cultured and natural pearls.

"The Pilchard Situation in Oregon," article, Fish Commission Research Briefs, December 1949, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 17-22, printed, free. Fish Commission of Oregon, Portland, Oregon. A brief analysis of the data collected during the 1948 season in the cooperative study of pilchards (Sardinops caerulea) being conducted by the Pacific Coast fishery research agencies and the Fish and Wildlife Service is presented in this article. It shows how the average lengths of the pilchards for both sexes and in all time periods were greater in 1948 than in 1947. The analysis indicates that the Oregon pilchard

fishery in 1947 and 1948 was dependent on the larger, older fish--the younger age classes are not entering this fishery in sufficient numbers to support a heavy catch. Prospects for the future of the pilchard fishery in Oregon are not bright, according to the authors.

Point Four (Cooperative Program for Aid in the Development of Economically Underdeveloped Areas), Economic Cooperation Series 24, Publication 3719, 177 p., illus., printed, 40 cents. Department of State, Washington, D. C., January 1950. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.) The purpose of this document is to explain the nature, purpose, scope, and operating arrangements for the proposed Point Four Program and its relation to the United Nations program. Fisheries are mentioned specifically in several instances. Under the scope of the program, fisheries are discussed with reference to development of resources and industries. What cooperative fisheries assistance to date has accomplished in Mexico, Chile, Guatemala, Peru, and Venezuela is also included.

Report on the Present Status of the Franklin County Shrimp Industry, by Clarence P. Idyll, 14 p., processed. Marine Laboratory, University of Miami, Florida State Board of Conservation, Coral Gables, Fla., February 1950. This report discusses a survey conducted by the author in order to determine whether or not the shrimp fishery of Franklin County, Florida, has declined. It lists the kinds of shrimp caught, outlines the life history of the shrimp, gives total landings for the County, and includes recommendations made by the author. Among the recommendations for investigations leading to a more efficient exploitation of the shrimp resources are the following: (a) a search for offshore grounds inhabited by jumbo shrimp and the testing of new methods for capture of these shrimp, using sonic sounding gear and mid-water trawls; (b) testing of night fishing for red or grooved shrimp ("hoppers"); (c) development of uses and markets for the "sea bob" shrimp which occur in large quantities. The cost of such exploratory work, if carried out in cooperation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, should not exceed \$15,000, according to the author.

"Should the Hoover Commission's Fishery Recommendations be Adopted," was the subject of four addresses presented at the Fishery Products Conference at the 43rd Annual Convention of the National Cannery Association, Atlantic City, N. J., January 28, 1950. They were delivered by the following: Robert O. Beatty, Conservation Director, Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., (News Release 1950 C-5, 5 p.); C. R. Guterth, Vice President, Wildlife Management Institute, (1950 C-7, 5 p.); Donald P. Loker, Chairman, Fishery Products Committee, N.C.A., (1950 C-8, 10 p.); and Albert M. Day, Director, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (1950 C-6, 7 p.); see pp. 1-9 of this issue. Copies of these news releases are available

from the National Cannery Association, Information Division, 1133 20th St., NW, Washington 6, D. C.

"Skin Lesions Among Fishermen at Houtman's Abrolhos, Western Australia, with an Account of Erysipeloid of Rosenbach, by Keith Sheard and Harold Griffiths Dicks," 4 p., printed. Reprinted from The Medical Journal of Australia, vol. II, no. 10, September 3, 1949. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Australia. Examination of 43 fishermen at the Abrolhos Islands, Western Australia, during 1947 showed the presence of many lesions resulting from the infection of superficial wounds by staphylococci, streptococci, and erysipelothrix, among other agents. This is a report on an investigation carried out on these 43 fishermen. The report describes the working conditions of the workers, the generalized clinical picture, prevention, and treatment.

"Small Boat Stabilizers," article, California Fish and Game, January 1950, vol. 36, no. 1, pp. 53-4, printed, Division of Fish and Game, Department of Natural Resources, San Francisco, Calif. Describes a device for holding a fishing vessel (trollers) steady by reducing the roll of the boat in heavy seas. The use of this device is said to increase the fish catch of the boat by permitting fishing in rough seas that would otherwise drive the small trolling vessels to shelter.

Supplement II (Cumulative) to United States Import Duties (1948), Miscellaneous Series, TC 1.10: Im 7/4/948/supp. 2, 25 p., processed. United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D.C., January 1950. (Persons who already have the original document can obtain copies of the supplement without cost on request to the Commission. Original document is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., at \$2.00.) This supplement brings the "United States Import Duties (1948)" TC 1.10: Im 7/4/948, up to date as of January 1, 1950. The original document, released in June 1948, shows all United States import duties as of June 15, 1948. The current supplement is cumulative and replaces the first supplement issued in August 1948. The basic document together with the second supplement includes all United States duty changes negotiated under the trade agreements procedure and which were in effect January 1, 1950. Of the changes negotiated at Annecy, France, during the summer of 1949, only the rates of duty negotiated with Haiti were in effect as of January 1, 1950. The other rates negotiated at Annecy are not covered by the supplement. Certain fishery products are listed in the latest supplement.

"Studies on Australian Marine Algae, V, (Observations on and Geographical Records of Various Species, Particularly Those of

the Gelidium Complex), by Valerie May, 8 p., printed. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, vol. LXXIV, Parts 3-4, pp. 196-202, October 21, 1949. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Australia. This paper is concerned mainly with species of the genus Gelidium, various observations, and new records of distribution being reported. In addition, extended geographical ranges are recorded for certain other algae and the occurrence of tetrasporic material is noted in a species normally found only in a sterile condition.

"Trends in Supply and Demand 1949," article, Fisheries Bulletin, January-February 1950, vol. III, no. 1, pp. 3-7, processed, 30 cents per issue. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C. Discusses primary world production of fishery products, fishing fleets, international trade, prices, processing, and trends. It contains an appraisal of the data and information made available to FAO through the first half of December.

Report of the FAO Fisheries Mission for Thailand, 79 p., illus., processed. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C., December 1949. An FAO Special Fisheries Mission (which arrived in Thailand on November 1, 1948, and stayed until December 13, 1948) made extensive tours of fresh-water, brackish, and marine fisheries, visiting fishing villages, fishing grounds, fish markets, and other places of interest in Thailand, from Chiangmai in the north to Songkla in the south. The report discusses in a general way the fish fauna and aquatic resources of Thailand, and then gives the present status of and the nature of governmental action in the fresh-water fisheries, brackish-water cultural fisheries, marine fisheries; marketing; handling, storage, and processing; and fisheries organizations, including cooperatives. The Special Mission gives its conclusions and recommendations on individual aspects of a fisheries program. According to the Mission, the status of the Thailand fishing industry and of governmental activity is extremely low, its prospects of development are considerable, and the need for governmental action is urgent. Although many understandable factors doubtless contribute to this situation, it is nonetheless surprising in view of the importance of the product in the Thailand diet and of the industry as a source of employment and income. This present report and the earlier Report of the Mission for Siam, published in 1948 after the visit to Thailand of FAO's economic and technical (agricultural and forestry) mission, complement each other.

A Report on Factors Affecting the Cost of Ice in the Philippines, by Harry B. Hinkle and Justo C. Aquino, 61 p., processed. Philippine Fishery Program, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Philippine Bureau of Fisheries, Manila, Republic of the Philippines, December 1949. This report

examines the factors affecting the cost of ice in the Philippines and how they seriously affect the orderly production and marketing of fishery products in that country.

Report on a Fisheries Project for Costa Rica, by Mogens Jul, 128 p., processed, limited distribution. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C., September 1949. In April 1949, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development requested the FAO to undertake a brief study of a plan for fisheries development in Costa Rica which had been prepared and submitted to the Bank by the Costa Rican Government. The author visited Costa Rica from May 12-20, 1949. This publication reports on the findings made on this trip and the material collected. The project consists of plans for the development of fishing and distribution for fresh fish consumption; tuna fishing and freezing for export; a fish meal plant; and fish cannery. Contains information on the present fishing industry of Costa Rica and the possibilities for its development, including fisheries administration, statistics, legislation, operations and resources, shore installations; domestic market for fresh fish; markets for tuna and shark; canning of fish; production of fish meal; and other fish processing. The author in his conclusion and recommendations states that it seems desirable for Costa Rica to attempt to develop fishing activities and related industries there; and that there are good possibilities for doing this on an economically sound basis. The author reports that increased local participation in tuna operations carried out in Costa Rica should be studied and proposals made for one type of vessel to be acquired for this purpose and tested. Annexes include tables of fishery products production and foreign trade, the plan prepared by the Costa Rican Government, and Costa Rican legislation affecting the fisheries.

"Studies on the Biology of the Edible Oyster, *Ostrea rhizophorae* Guilding, in Puerto Rico," by N. T. Mattox, 16 p., illus. (Reprinted from Ecological Monographs, October 1949, vol. 19, pp. 339-56). Department of Biology, University of Puerto Rico, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez, P. R. This is a report on an investigation which was conducted to obtain a knowledge of the environmental and biological factors involved in relation to the edible oyster, *Ostrea rhizophorae* Guilding, in the waters of Puerto Rico. The validity of the name *O. rhizophorae* is discussed and the differences between this species and the closely related *O. virginica* are given. Included are hydrographic observations (temperature, dissolved oxygen, hydrogen ion concentration, salinity), biological observations, plankton, and growth studies. In discussing the possible expansion of commercial activities, the author points out that the fecundity and rapid growth rate of these oysters permit an all-season industry.